

Now is the time to subscribe; money is plenty and prices for all kinds of farm produce range high.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, August 3rd, 1855.

LOCAL MATTER.

An article we had prepared, in reference to the Examination of the Common School, in this place, has been unavoidably crowded out.

Through the late receipt of a number of new advertisements, we are compelled to encroach upon our usually allotted space of reading matter with them; we shall endeavor to avoid a like recurrence in future.

We are pleased to announce that a meeting of the Directors of the Port Perry and Whitby Junction Railway, takes place at Mr. Plunk's Hotel, in the village of Uxbridge, on Tuesday next, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m.

Of late we have been frequently asked if anything more is to be done towards forming the proposed Joint Stock Company, to build the Plank Road spoken of a few weeks ago? We now answer in general terms, that is understood here that as soon as the harvesting operations are over, an effort will be made to form the Company and see what can be done.

On the first page of to-day's issue will be found the speech delivered at the Peel demonstration, by the representative of North York; and we publish it for the purpose of giving the electors of this constituency an opportunity to ascertain, as far as possible, the political principles of their member.

We have been requested repeatedly to call the attention of Whitechurch Council to the necessity of passing a By-Law to prevent the sale of blood under a standard weight. Individually it makes but little difference; but to those who buy of Bakers, the matter is serious. Bakers may put on what price they choose; but the consumer should have the guarantee of full weight.

Postmasters will greatly oblige, in sending notices of the removal of subscribers, if they will state (if known) where they are removed to. This would save us much trouble, and perhaps be the means of enabling us to collect an over due subscription; for in nine cases out of ten, where subscribers change their residence without notifying the printer, they want to rob him of his due.

The Accommodation Train moving south on Saturday morning last, somewhere near Barrie, ran over and killed three head of cattle. The whole train was thrown from the track, and the rails torn from the ties for some distance; fortunately only one person, the conductor, was injured, and he not seriously. The road wants fencing in some places, and it is to be hoped this accident will lead to having it done.

Mad dogs have been doing great mischief of late, in the Townships surrounding us. Several persons, we understand, have been bitten in Markham, who have since died from hydrophobia; and in King Mr. Patchell had a number of cattle bitten, and was obliged to kill them. We heartily wish every Municipal Corporation in Upper Canada would pass as stringent a By-Law as the Township of King has, to the effect that every unlicensed dog found off the premises of his master, may be shot. If a dog is worth keeping, he will be worth buying a muzzle for.

Messrs. J. WALTON & Co., Holland Landing, are doing an extensive business in the manufacture of all kinds of Farming Implements, &c., at their Foundry. We shall not enter into any details this week, in reference to this establishment, as it is our intention in the course of two or three weeks, to take a general tour through the Landing, and make a few observations in reference to all the business places—particularly those of our advertising and advertising patrons. Sharon next.

A man by the name of Margerim was brought before Eli Gorham, Esq., J. P., on Monday last, charged with committing a rape on a young girl by the name of Mary Ann Coulson. It appears he met the girl on the Plank Road between Holland Landing and Bradford, and inhumanely dragged her into the woods, swearing if she attempted to make a noise he would "cut her throat." He must have treated her in a most cruel manner, for her person, in different places, gave evident signs of brutal treatment. The girl resisted for awhile, but the monster frightened her into submission to his will; through his most violent threats.

Mr. Gorham, after hearing the case, gave Margerim a "Ticket for Soup" in the County Jail until the next Assizes. What makes the case worse, he is a married man, and has a wife and one child residing at the Landing.

Dissolution of the Union.

Last week we promised to again return to the question, in reference to the political Union between Upper and Lower Canada; and as the subject is being generally agitated throughout the Upper Province, perhaps it would be as well to continue our remarks this week. Few persons, comparatively speaking, who have taken the smallest degree of interest in the progress of Western Canada, are to be found who are not convinced of the feasibility, yea, necessity of a dissolution of the Provinces. True it was urged by some at the Peel demonstration that Representation by population would cover the difficulty; but this is really questionable. Supposing we in Upper Canada at the present time had representation by population, this part of the Province would send four, perhaps six, more parliamentary law-makers; would this remedy the evil? Never! until our broad acres are mortgaged to build roads and bridges for Lower Canada, and our resources crippled to an extent that would bring about such times again as the days of '36 and '37. Look at the legislation of the past few years, and what a picture is presented for contemplation. Millions

of money have been borrowed, expended by a Lower Canada majority and added to our national debt, and for what? Why read the following extract which we clip from a circular, lately issued in favor of a dissolution:—"Our estates are being mortgaged for millions in Europe, for money expended in making Lower Canada railways, and eight-million railway bridges, to obstruct the St. Lawrence Navigation; and for turning Lower Canada leasehold estates into freeholds; paying their shareholders and petty jurors; making their turnpike-roads, wharves, harbors, and landing places; rebuilding their mansions after fires; upholding their sectarian schools or convents; maintaining their lunatic and other hospitals by special grants; building their jails and courthouses, and improving their country roads; the greater part of the common revenue is collected from us, and spent in Lower Canada; six hundred thousand dollars have been expended in doubling printing and translation of public documents, and six hundred thousand more upon palaces beyond Upper Canada, the Government having been stationed in Montreal and Quebec for about eleven years out of fourteen."

What Upper Canadian, who really has the interest of this noble province at heart, after reading the above, would not vote for a dissolution? It must come to that; and the sooner done the better, before the country becomes so completely involved that years of heavy taxation will not remove the evil that may accrue. Let us now give a few facts and figures to show why the Union should be dissolved. It has been estimated that two-thirds of the revenue derived from custom imports, are collected from ports in Upper Canada, while the expenses of collection is not as much as in the Lower Province. The following extract we clip from an article in the Examiner of Wednesday last, prepared we judge, by W. L. Mackenzie:—"Montreal is the great port of entry for the Upper Canada trade. £178,603 of duties were collected there in 1851—its port revenue being £462,771."

Out of Montreal, £196,600 was the gross revenue collected in Lower Canada—including Quebec, where a part of the duties are paid on goods intended for Upper Canada. In Upper Canada, same year, £549,899 were collected directly at our inland custom houses. [See Public Accounts, 1854, table 2.]

It can safely affirm, that two parts out of three, if not three parts out of four, of the whole revenue raised from customs, is paid by Upper Canada; and I think it will be found that of the other third, or fourth, a large share is defrayed out of Upper Canada revenue, mostly voted to their own use by our French neighbors, or of borrowed monies of which they have the lion's share.

In 1853, the Customs revenue was £1,049,783 collected at the expense of £36,703. In 1854, it was £1,235,192, and the expense of collection was increased £8,535, of which £3,128 was at the two ports of Montreal and Quebec.

Out of Montreal and Quebec, the twenty-three custom-houses of Lower Canada, collected, in 1854, a revenue of £17,550, and the collectors or other officers were paid £4,760 for collecting it. Only £12,790 reached the Provincial treasury.

In Upper Canada, the almost unheard of port, up on Lake Erie, called Port Stanley, drew a revenue of £16,660, at an expense for collection of £774—net £15,886, or £3,096 more than all the 23 custom-houses of Lower Canada!—I think it was £180,000 we paid out of the Common Revenue to build five landing piers at Rimouski, &c., below Quebec. The interest alone is £11,000 a year. It is not quite clear to me whether in tolls or duties, or both, the Province will realize £100 from this enormous outlay—and for ocean vessels the piers are useless.

The salaries at the Quebec Custom House were raised from £5,728, in 1853, to £7,113, in 1854—difference £1,385. The salaries at Toronto were only raised from £2,449, in 1853, to £2,777 in 1854—difference, £328. [See Public Accounts, 2nd table, 1853 and 1854.]

The Dundas Organ-Grinder.

The Post Master General's grand organ, the Dundas Warder, has attempted to make it appear that the late Peel demonstration was quite an insignificant affair, and characterizes it as an "Opposition guzzle;" but when we take into consideration the busy season of the year, and then find so large and respectable a number assembled as was present on that occasion, it will compare favorably with the Wentworth "grand reception," on the return of the "Boss of the Post Office Department," when six mortal gentlemen—the whole number of SIX—escorted him to town although "private circulars" were issued calling upon the electors to make a grand display! What a sad commentary upon Mr. Spence's public career, after only one short year's service! Talk about guzzles—the grand commutation scheme, so ably defended by the Warder-man's Boss, will prevent him from again "guzzling" the electors of Wentworth into the idea of supporting him at another contest. "Pride goes before destruction; and a haughty spirit before a fall." Look before you leap, Mr. Warder; for depend upon it, Bobby, the mighty man of Dundas must find his level; and when the people of Wentworth call him to his reckoning, it will require all your guzzling capabilities, and a little more, to keep him afloat. Mr. Spence, in our opinion, has sunk so low in the sea of political turpitude, that all the combined influences he can bring to bear will not suffice to keep his head above the billows of another contest, and he will be compelled to yield the victim of disappointed avarice and ambition. The feeling everywhere manifest throughout the country, points as with the finger of an index, to the result of the future; and Mr. McDougall, styled by the Warder as the bones-player, may yet knock the wind out of the "mail-bags," and then what will the "Boss" do? Why, he will sing, while the Warder-man grinds to the tune—"Jordan's a hard road to travel."

An Imperial ukase orders the Government of South Russia, to reinforce as much as possible the army of the Cossacks of the Don, a limiting volunteers of all classes.

Lord Raglan's last despatch announced the death of General Eschsch. A postscript by General Simpson announced Lord Raglan's own decease.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

VOLUNTEERS FROM INDIA FOR THE CRIMEA.

We some time ago mentioned that the 11th Bengal regiment of irregular cavalry had volunteered for the Crimea—a fact which, no doubt, deserved publicity; but there is a regiment near home which is even deserving of more credit than any of the Bengal regiments. We allude to the Guelph Irregular Horse. This splendid regiment was far back as January, 1854, volunteered for foreign service, and again in January of the present year another petition for the same officers and troops was forwarded to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, praying that, in case of any native contingent leaving India for the Crimea, at least a portion of the regiment might be allowed to accompany it. In answer to this second application, the commanding officer, Captain Leopold, received a communication to the effect that the government of Bombay had received the request with much satisfaction, and that they would have much pleasure in forwarding it for consideration of the Honorable the Court of Directors. Should any irregular cavalry be dispatched from India for service in the Crimea, we feel certain the Guelph Irregular Horse would be the first selected. Admirably officered, and possessing the most unbounded confidence in their European leaders, we feel convinced that Leeson's Irregulars would gather laurels on the fields of the Crimea second to no regiment in the Majesty's service.—*Danby Telegraph.*

AN IMPORTANT MOVE.—The East German Post publishes a letter from St. Petersburg, containing the following passage:

"The general opinion entertained here is that the Allies are preparing an expedition against Nicolaeff, in the government of Kherson. This town is, in some respects, of greater importance than Sebastopol. The latter is merely a place for harboring the Russian navy in the Buxina, whereas Nicolaeff is its cradle. Here are the large dockyards where the great ships of war are built; here is the Admiralty, and here also are collected those vast stores of timber and other materials for ship-building, the collecting of which required a great number of years. If the Allies could succeed in destroying the stores and vast organization of this place, they would obtain a far more certain guarantee of the reduction of Russian power than they can obtain in Sebastopol, where they are endeavoring to catch some half-dozen ships or so. It is true the Anglo-French fleet would have to make great sacrifices in attaining this result, for the Bay presents obstacles of every kind. Strand batteries have been erected, the rampart of earth round the town is said to be immensely strong, and I am told that there is a large garrison to man the works. Nevertheless, they have no great faith in the impregnability of the place, especially since the capture of Kerch."

BRITISH POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—We

copy the following from an American paper: "Most persons leaving here for Europe order their newspapers to be sent to their bankers in London, with the view of having them forwarded from London with their letters, to the different points of their tour. But by the law of England, foreign newspapers remained there subject to letter postage, and bankers will not forward newspapers without express orders. In France there is no such illiberal law; and further, by treaty between France and England, mails are forwarded through England, even if they contain foreign newspapers. Persons who wish to be furnished with newspapers from home, on their tour, should order them to be sent to the care of some banker in Paris, and they can re-mail them to England, or any part of the Continent, at the rate of newspaper postage."

FAVORITISM IN THE BRITISH ARMY.—

Speaking of favoritism in the British Army, the Times says:—"It is not so much to portulizar each instance of military favoritism, as to draw attention to the broad fact, that merit, service, or bravery—taken together or separately—are of no avail in the English army towards obtaining advancement for those who possess these qualities, unless backed by family, Horse Guard, or Court interest, or large private means. It is almost impossible to overstate the abuses now existing in our military system, all of which are ably upheld by a certain clique in and out of Parliament. Money interest, family connections, or Horse Guards influence, are of use in pushing a young man on in the service; but professional distinction, personal bravery, or the highest military requirements, are of no avail whatever. If a young man can command any of the former, he will get on a hundred per cent. faster; though he never leave the United Kingdom than he would be serving in the four quarters of the globe, with nothing but his sword and merit to trust to."

WILL SEBASTOPOL BE TAKEN?—Col.

Webb, of the New York Courier & Inquirer, is supposed to be master of the science of war, and to be at home in everything connected with military tactics. He has been reflecting upon the question whether Sebastopol will be taken by the allies, and after giving the subject the maturest consideration, expresses it as his determined opinion that nothing but a speedy termination of the war can prevent its capture by the allies. He gives his reasons for these opinions, the prominent one of which is that the capture has become a matter of absolute necessity, cost what it may. In his opinion, if the allies cannot throw into the Crimea a sufficient force to effect its capture, they must of necessity, abandon to the tender mercies of Russia, the greatest part of their armies, and nearly all the material of war, now in the Crimea. "It is perfectly manifest at every military man, that if the English and French army cannot be made sufficiently strong to capture the Crimea, they will be too weak to effect a disembarkation in the presence of a superior enemy. The alternative therefore, is the complete capture of the Crimea or to the abandonment of the allied army to its fate. This is well understood both in London and in Paris; and therefore, if necessary, the entire available force of the two kingdoms, will be employed in the work."—*Detroit Tribune.*

ACCIDENT TO THE BANISHEE.—We

learn by telegraph that on Saturday evening, the Steamer "Banishee" struck on the rocks in Lachine Rapids, and had to run ashore on Nova Island. Mr. McGillivray, the mail conductor, and three men took the mail by a jolly-boat to Montreal, and were nearly lost between the piers of the Victoria bridge. They, however, fortunately escaped.—*Globe.*

COST OF THE WAR WITH RUSSIA.—British war loans, thus far, £20 millions of dollars; French ditto, 250; Turkish ditto, 25; total, 405 millions. To Russia the cost is far heavier; the war is upon her soil and sea-coasts; her trade is annihilated; her ships are laidlock; much property has been destroyed; six hundred millions will not pay the outlay, and for damage done her. Moreover, the mines of the world are supplying less than they did recently of gold and silver. The expenditure of a thousand millions, of hard dollars, and the loss of 500,000 men, in little more than a year, might cool the courage of the mighty combatants, and teach them lessons of wisdom; but does not: the war goes terribly on.

People of North America, try every possible expedient to settle your internal difficulties quietly, before you stop friendship and international commerce. Kill 500,000 brave men, and waste 30,000 tons of Spanish dollars in destroying property, and in the manufacture of swords, guns, "grapeshot" and "gunpowder," and shot. Nicholas of Russia talked queerly about "the sick man," meaning Turkey, to England's Ambassador; but he had better have waved the expected inheritance, than add it off Law or Mischief to draw up that invalid's last will, in his favor, at Constantinople. Where is he now? Where is the Czar? Gone; but learned divines differ widely as to the place. Right, on the pride, the idol of England's nobles, died suddenly on a foreign shore, in a Tartar homestead, the victim of care, oranges and chloera; and the gallant St. Armand, first chieftain of Napoleon's host is dead. "The sick man," however, yet lives; his rich inheritance, won by the valor of his gallant Saracen forefathers, remains an undivided prize in the midst of the nations of Europe.—*Examiner.*

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.—It was stated

that Lord Bury was appointed Commissioner to settle the difficulties with the Indians; by which they so bitterly complain.

On his Lordship's arrival at Owen Sound, he sent for the Saugeen band to attend a General Council at Newash, which they refused to do; but subsequently consented to meet him half way the bank of the Roubie river. The Tribe had sent several memorials and petitions to His Excellency the Governor General, setting forth their grievances respecting their land and also their objections to the course pursued by Capt. Anderson who had taken the liberty of arranging their affairs contrary to their former customs, and in a way they considered the impartial and unjust. The difficulties between Capt. Anderson and the Tribe does not appear to have been referred to by Lord Bury. Upon the whole his Lordship has assumed to settle the difficulties—but how?—by just telling the Indians they would not treat with their Chiefs, when in Quebec, because he had not obtained Capt. Anderson's permission to lay their complaints before his Excellency and then informed the Indians that their land would be sold without requiring actual settlement of the purchase, intimating that this would be to the interest of both Indians and white men!—of course his lordship knows what is for the best;—and then concludes the business of his council by appointing several chiefs without the advice or consent of the Tribe. This way of doing business among the Indians is one of the grievances of which they most loudly complain. Another strange feature of the council is the persons who compose it. Several Cognawagas, and straggling Indians about the peninsula who are Capt. Anderson's allies, and who have no share in the annuities of this Tribe and who never had any claim to the land surrendered, yet the names of these are made use of in opposition to the interest of these who are the original owners of the soil. In conclusion we have only to say that there is but little hopes of any better state of affairs among the Indians, unless that the department is placed under the control of the Colonial Government—a thing that should have been done long ago.—*Owen Sound Letter.*

GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG THE FARMERS.—

GROWN WHEAT.—A very farmer that has reached the city to-day has brought his bunch of wheat to show the effect of the storm. We have had several specimens brought to our office, and if such as we have are a fair sample of the average of the field the damage will be immense, if the crops are not totally lost or worthless. But we hope that the worst side has been presented, and that the loss will not prove so great as the farmers anticipate. We have seen sprouted heads, which were taken from the field standing erect. The damage is not confined to the grain in the sheaf but extends to the heads of ripe wheat in almost every field. A panic prevails among the farmers. Those who a week since felt sure of thirty bushels to each acre now give up in despair. We have heard from the eastern southern and western towns of this County and from Wayne County. The tale is the same from all districts. The storm has not yet ceased, and there are indications that it may continue to night. By to-morrow we may expect to hear still more news, and from a distance as the storm has extended over a wide extent of country.—[We are informed that as far West as Michigan the storm has done considerable mischief. Up to the Genesee Valley the rain must have been quite as heavy as it has been here, for the river has risen rapidly, since yesterday, and is fast approaching high water mark.—*Rochester Union 25th.*

It was from no desire to give a higher reward than the miserable shilling upon which a British private soldier barely subsists, that Lord Palmerston agreed the other day to give two shillings a day to the soldiers in the Crimea—half to be paid them there, and the other half to be deposited in Savings Banks in England till they return:—it was because 1000 men per week severely fill up the gaps made by death and disease at the seat of war. They dare not seize men by violence any more—they dare not drag the seaman from his ship like a criminal—the honest alternative of a fair day's pay for a fair day's work has to be resorted to, but it is very unwillingly. Even this arrangement, however, has been since rescinded from!—*Examiner.*

The Paris Monitor states the total number of deaths from battle and disease in the French army since it left France, thirteen months ago, as 14,200 up to June 1, and the number of killed since then at not more than 2,300—figures manifestly much under the mark.

The Turkish contingent is daily increasing, and at present numbers 8,000 men, who are encamped at Havspden, an elevated position between Baykuden and the Black Sea.

SERIOUS FIRE.—Last evening, between eight and nine o'clock, a fire broke out in the building occupied by Messrs. Spence & Hall, wholesale clothiers, and Mr. C. B. Jarvis, commission merchant. The store formed part of the fine brick block on the west side of Yonge Street, between King and Wellington Streets, and we regret to say, was completely consumed.

The conflagration was produced by the bursting of a barrel of high-wines in the third story; hearing the noise, Mr. Jarvis went with a candle in his hand to ascertain what had occurred, which the spirits at once took fire and the flames ran rapidly over the whole building. Mr. Jarvis made his way through the flames, but not before he was badly burned; and a porter in the establishment, alarmed beyond control, rushed to the window of the third story and threw himself out. He was at once removed to the Hospital.

The building was filled with goods from cellar to attic, but a large portion was carried across the street and saved in a damaged condition. Mr. Jarvis was fully insured, and Messrs. Spence & Hall hold policies for the store of £2,000 which is hoped will nearly cover their loss. The promises of Messrs. A. Ogilvie & Co. and Messrs. Rossin & Brothers stood for some time in much danger, but they finally escaped without any portion of the stock being removed.

For once, we are happy to say, there was an ample supply of water, and the efforts of the firemen to stay the progress of the flames were completely successful. The confusion and want of concentrated effort which we have so often before to deplore was still manifest—but the exertions of individual firemen were worthy of all praise, and had their united efforts been guided by able, efficient superintendence, and order in the crowd strictly preserved, nothing could have been more satisfactory.

On enquiry at the Hospital, at a late hour last night we were glad to find that the injured man was doing well. Strange to say, not a bone was broken by the fall, the only external injuries being contusions on the forehead and on the knee.—*Globe.*

MURDEROUS AFFRAY.—On Tuesday evening last, about six o'clock, a dispute occurred between a railway laborer and his employer or overseer on the Railroad at Etobicoke which eventually led to a fight. After boxing for a few minutes, the combatants grappled each other, and, in falling, they rolled down the embankment together. At this moment two laborers came up, and running to the defence of the overseer, began to beat their fellow workman with great violence. We regret to say that the wounds he received were of so serious a nature as to terminate in death in the afternoon.—*Globe.*

SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES.—Lord John Russell has resigned his seat in the Cabinet, and the Chief Secretary of the Colonies. He it was advised by Sir J. B. Robinson and old faction here, who took many good clauses out of the Union Bill of 1849, and insisted on and carried that insult to common sense, the Legislative Council as it is. He it was too, who carried the resolution of 1837, to rob the public chest of Canada and set the officials above all law. Secretly leaning to despotism, he was quite ready at Vienna to except dishonorable terms of peace, while at London he precluded to be very strong for war—exposed, and resigned. No great loss to us, another humble politician (Elgin) should get his place.—*Examiner.*

The Quebec Chronicle states that Captain Charles Ross, of Toronto, and Mr. Robert Julien, of Nova Scotia, were killed during the late popular riots at Ballarat, Australia.

A difficulty had occurred on board the American ship *Arlington*, at Balaklava, in which one of the seamen was shot by a mate.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Asia.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Aug. 1st.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Asia* arrived here at an early hour this morning. She left Liverpool on Saturday afternoon, 21st ult. Her arrivals are one week later than received by "Atlantic."

The "Asia" will be due at Boston about noon on Thursday.

In the British Parliament, Mr. Roebuck's motion of censure upon the Government has been debated, and finally rejected by 100 majority. The Palmerston Ministry therefore remains in office.

The week had been entirely unproductive of any event of moment in the Crimea or Baltic. The possession of the belligerents remains particularly the same as at last advices.

The vacancy created by the retirement of Lord Russell had not been filled up, although rumor pointed to Sir W. Molesworth, as his most probable successor in the Colonial Secretaryship.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat and flour steady at former quotations.

FURTHER PARTICULARS

The general view of the war at home and abroad is not very encouraging. Partial success before Sebastopol have, however, recovered the drooping spirits of the army.

Pelissier, whose character suffered much after the repulse of June 18th, is retaining confidence from the strength of the French troops, now close advanced to the Malakoff, and there is every probability of its capture.

Despatches published from General Simpson give an account of the embarkation of Lord Raglan's body for England. Pelissier placed the garland of immortality on the coffin, and the French troops formed a column of men from the camp to the sea, 9 miles in length.

General Simpson is confirmed in his command. Latest despatches are as follows:—

July 11, p. m., Pelissier telegraphs: "The enemy has some days vainly endeavored to storm our left approaches in front of the Malakoff. They attempted last night to drive us back, but they were repulsed by the 1st division of the 2nd corps the third time. The Russians threw themselves upon the trenches, and after each attack were compelled to retreat, leaving behind them many of their slain."

July 18.—General Simpson telegraphs: "A serious battle on left approach, with only two casualties on each side of the British."

July 19.—Paris *Patrie* says, according to news received this morning, the Russians attempted another sortie last night against the batteries of Careening Bay, and were vigorously repulsed.

Letters say that the Russian ships began to suffer from the French mortar battery on the side of Quarantine Bay, and despatch say that

the rations of the shipping is reduced one-half.

General Eyre has had his leg amputated. General Sir John Campbell died while Sebastopol, and a flag of truce returned his sword.

It is confirmed that the Russians have received considerable reinforcements. Another expedition is fitting out in the Black Sea—destination unknown.

Asia.—Reliable accounts, June 23rd, state that the Russian army, under Gen. Muravoff had invested Kars, Russians number 20,000, Turks 16,000—Russians bringing 200 guns from gunnery. Situation of the Turks is critical.

Austrian troops in the Principality are being proportionately reduced. Ships in the Baltic were reconnoitered approaches to Abo.

The Russian Official General of Heligoland, complains July 3rd, that six English boats came into the small harbor of Raulo, district of Albo, under a false pretext of a flag of truce, and plundered the shipping, until fired upon.

Austria still continues to hold the Principality. There are rumors, but scarcely credible, that the allies propose that the Crimea be given to Turkey, the Principality to Austria, and Lombardy to Sardinia, England and France to have contingent advantages.

A Committee has been investigating the recent outrages at Hyde Park. Dr. Arrol, the Physician of Napoleon the 1st, at St. Helena, is dead.

RUSSIA. A Vienna letter in the Cologne *Gazette* reports that a marked difference has arisen between Alexander and his brother Constantin, and that the journey of the Prince of Prussia to St. Petersburg, is to act as a mediator.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, August 2nd, 1855.

To-day Flour commanded 40s a 47s 6d.—Wheat is still on the decline, medium samples only brought 7s 6d.—but a first rate article commands 8s 6d, a 8s 9d. New Potatoes 5s per bushel. Hay \$20 per ton old and \$15 for new. Other articles stand at former quotations.

NEWMARKET MARKETS.

Newmarket, August 2nd, 1855.

We have no change to note in our markets, except a slight decline in Wheat. Everything else remains as last quoted. New Hay is selling at \$10 and \$12 according to quality.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Merchants and Farmers!

New Steam Grist Mill!

THE subscriber respectfully announces that his new STEAM GRIST MILL, lately erected in this place is now in thorough working order, and is prepared to do

Merchant or Custom Grinding, on the shortest notice, in a manner not to be surpassed in Western Canada.

And as this mill is capable of grinding about 40 bushels per hour, persons bringing Grists from a distance may, ordinarily, have it flowered to take home with them.

O. FORD, Proprietor.

Newmarket, Aug. 2nd, 1855.

FOR SALE.

FOR Sale that well known and convenient Public House,

MOORE'S HOTEL,

Situated in the Township of North Gwillimbury, on the main road half-way between the Villages of Holland Landing and Sutton.

With from one to twenty acres of Land, as may be agreed upon. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years; or good timber land in the neighborhood, will be taken in part payment. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, or the premises.

If the above property is not sold before the first of January next, it will be TO LET for the year 1856.

H. MOORE, 2nd 26

North Gwillimbury, July 21st, 1855.

NOTICE.

Come into the inclosure of the subscriber, about the middle of last May, a Young COW of red and white color, with a little white. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES AYLWARD, 3rd 26

Queensville, July 27, 1855.

THE GENUINE

BRIGGS' COSMETIC,

OR Preserving the HUMAN HAIR, and for Removing

DANDRUFF AND SCURF.

And all diseases, such as Ring Worm, Tetter and Scrofula. It prevents the Hair from Falling Off, in all cases.

Sold only in Newmarket, by

E. HUGHES.

Prepared by Briggs & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—

Price—One Dollar per Bottle.

Newmarket, Aug. 2, 1855. if 26

TORONTO AUCTION MART,

King Street East.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,

BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEES.

Messrs. Wakefield, Coate and Co.,

ARE instructed to sell, by auction, at their rooms, on

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22ND,

A BRUNELL, Superintendent
Toronto, May 11

Johnson Jacob
Jones Mr
EDWARD WHEELER, Postmaster

Good sheds and stabling.
Sharon, June 14, 1935.

W-10 | On Yonge Street, adjoining W. Mosley's office. | Agent for the "Devereux" Ltd.
Ashore, 27th June, 1919. | d.91 | Company of London (E)

England), Kewmishol, May 1st, 1852.

